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Since results were uniform, mention of the third case will suffice.

Upon June 27, 1889, the left hemisphere was removed. The right hemisphere was similarly excised a year later, June 17, 1890. The dog, in general, continued in good health, and was killed December 31, 1891.

Three days after the second operation, the dog could walk without help. Subsequent tests demonstrated that hearing was present in some degree, the animal being awakened by the blast of a horn. He also reacted to light, and was found to be sensitive to touch and pain in all parts of the body. Even the presence of smell, Goltz seems to consider, admits of question, since this could not be satisfactorily tested. The animal sneezed when tobacco smoke was blown in his face. He could taste, as was evinced by his refusing, with every expression of disgust, meat which had been rolled in quinine. The same meat was similarly rejected by his own dog on first tasting, but was subsequently gulped down "out of politeness." A brainless dog does lack politeness, as the author humorously adds.

Two points are of special interest to brain physiology in general. The first of these is that this dog required much shorter periods of rest or sleep than normal animals; and also became more quickly fatigued. This leads to the second point, which is that if over-excited or over-tired, the dog is likely to be thrown into a fit of epilepsy (p. 591). That an animal deprived of all motor cortex can exhibit typical epilepsy, is certainly revolutionary to post-Jacksonian ideas of the cause and origin of epileptic fits.

The brain was turned over to Schrader for examination and description. Dorsal and ventral views are given in the plate.

*The Arrangement of the Sympathetic Nervous System, Based Chiefly on Observations upon Pilo-Motor Nerves.* J. N. LANGLEY. *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XV. pp. 176-244. Plates VII.-IX. Sept., 1893.

Reactions of the hair muscles are found to be of great service in determining the course of sympathetic fibers from the cord, through the sympathetic ganglia to their distribution in the skin. In brief this course is found to be the same as that of vasomotor and secretory fibers; viz., out of the cord by the spinal roots, through the white rami to the sympathetic ganglia, from this back to the spinal nerves, by the grey rami, and finally along with the cutaneous nerves to the skin. In the cord pilo-motor nerves are shown by properly graded stimulus to lie in the lateral columns; and their course out of the cord is entirely by the anterior roots. By the nicotin method, injection of ten milligrams into a vein, for the cat, it was demonstrated that all pilo-motor fibers are interrupted by cells in the sympathetic ganglia in passing through them to the skin. Distribution in the skin is found to coincide with that of the sensory nerves. It is unilateral, overlapping the mid-line very little, if at all; and successive grey rami supply successive sensory areas, generally quite sharply defined. A minute's description of relations of skin-areas to the different nerves is given for the cat, and the paper closes with deductions therefrom as to the arrangement of the sympathetic system in man.

*On Disturbances of Sensation with Especial Reference to the Pain of Visceral Disease.* HENRY HEAD. *Brain*, Vol. XVI. pp. 1-133. Plates I. and II. 42 illustrations in text. 1893.

A convenient paper for reference upon distribution of sensory nerves in the skin, aside from its main purpose. Areas for touch supplied by the spinal nerves have been shown by Sherrington to